BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841.** **New Series No. 15.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin s place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	8
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship INGLEBOROUH, A. I of 500 Tons will sail on the 15th February, has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND Co.

No. 2 Rampart Row, 3rd February 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage, Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1841.

ANY person having any property deposited for sale with the late Firm of BLACKWELL AND Co. of Bombay Auctioneers and Commission Agents, can have the same or such as has not been sold returned to them upon production (at the Office in Rampart Row of the undersigned) of the Receipts given for the same.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction Tommorrow the 4th Instant, at his Residence Mazagon unless previously disposed of, part of the handsome and Modern Household Furniture and property of Lieut. J. ESTRIDGE, Engineers, leaving the Presidency.

The same comprizes, large square Mahogany Dining Table, round Jackwood Tables, Card Tables, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Blackwood Couches, Jackwood Ditto Chairs, a Glass Dessert Set, Moon Lamps, hanging Lamps, Chiffoniers, a handsome Wardrobe and full sized double bed (both by Ferrar) Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Engravings with Gilt Frames, Carpets, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Eight day Clock, and a large and valuable Collection of Plants in Pots, comprizing Laurels, Rose, Edwards, Geraniums, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1841.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. Coachmakers, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in General, that they have received from Europe and have exposed for sale, the following Articles, viz.

Large size Patent Hides for Carriage and Buggy Splash Board.
Patent Enamelled Hides for do. Hoods.
Collinge's Patent Axles.
Grass-Hopper Springs for Bullock Hackeries with Loops.
Superior Morocco Skins.
Do. Rooms.
Setts of stump points for Hoods.
Oval double reflecting Lamps with Sockets.
Steel Plates for Springs of all sizes.
Best Europe body Varnish.
A new [illegible] with Collinge's patent Axles and side Splashers, price [illegible] each.

Candy Wady Lane, No. 13, Girgaum.

A Person of respectability is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's Office, he has formerly been engaged in the Manchester Trade, and understands the general routine of the Cotton manufacture. He is conversant with accounts, writes a good hand and can conduct the business of an Office. References as to character &c. will be given.—Apply by letter to A. B at the Gazette Office.—Bombay, 3rd February 1841.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 3rd Feb. 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fort St. George; Govt. Lottery Office, 19th January 1841.

THE Sixty-eighth Government Lottery, for Company's Rupees (3,15,000) Five Lacs and Fifteen Thousand, under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council consisting of (5,000) Five Thousad Tickets, in Two Classes, to be conducted under the management of the Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize of.....			20,000
1 do of.....			10,000
1 do of.....			5,000
3 do of.....	2,500		7,500
3 do of.....	1,200		3,600
5 do of.....	400		2,000
33 do of.....	130		4,290
453 do of.....	70		31,710
500			84,100

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of.....			70,000
1 do of.....			30,000
1 do of.....			15,000
2 do of.....	7,000		14,000
4 do of.....	4,000		16,000
8 do of.....	2,000		16,000
15 do of.....	1,000		15,000
30 do of.....	500		15,000
102 do of.....	200		20,400
1,050 do of.....	160		1,68,000
			3,79,40
1,714 Prizes			
3,286 Blanks	Company's Rupees		4,63,500
To be appropriated to the Lottery			51,500
5,000 Tickets			
	Company's Rupees...		5,15,000

COMPUTATION.

5,000 Tickets at 40 Commpany's Rupees each, is.....	2,00,000
500 Deduct in the First Class.	
4,500 Tickets at 70 Company's Rupees each, is.....	3,15,000
Company's Rupees..	5,15,000

Company's Rupees..... 40
The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, is Co's Rupees..... 70

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class is Company's Rupees..... 110

1st. The Capital Prize of 70,000 Company's Rupees in the Second Class, will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing.

2d. No Ticket will be renewed into the Second Class, unless the Ticket of the First Class be produced, or the full price of the Ticket in the Second Class be paid, in the event of the First Class Ticket having either been mislaid or lost. No part of the full price so paid will be refunded upon the subsequent production of the Ticket of the First Class, and the party so paying will be held responsible for any consequence of refusal by the superintendent to renew such First Class Ticket, when produced by any other person.

3d. The renewal of Tickets into the Second Class will cease one day before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that Class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that Class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

4th. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the Second Class.

5th. Prizes in the Two Classes drawn to Tickets sold at Madras are payable at the Government Bank, ten days after the conclusion of the drawings of the Classes respectively; and all Prizes drawn to Tickets sold at Out Stations are payable by the Collectors or Paymasters from whom they may have been purchased, within thirty days from the conclusion of the drawing of each Class, but after that period by the Government Bank at Madras.

6th. No Prize Ticket will be discharged unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery, nor will any representation of the loss of Tickets be attended to unless made within that period.

7th. No deduction will be made from the amount of Prize.

8th. The Tickets will be sold to personal applicants at the Government Lottery Office, and as such other Public Offices at the Presidency as may be hereafter named, and at the Offices of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out Stations.

9th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Friday the 19th February and the drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 29th March 1841.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE.

Persons in the Provinces who may be unable to purchase Tickets or to renew them at the Offices of the Paymasters or Collectors at Out Stations, are expected to employ their Agents at Madras, in the purpose or renewal of them. Communication by Letter with the Superintendent for the above purpose, will not be attended to.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER, FEB. 2.

The letter which we subjoin from Scinde contains various details of high interest on which reliance may be placed.

Shikarpore, 13th January 1841.

The following I am told is a correct distribution of the Army under General Brooks as intended to take place.

To be at SUKKUR.
One wing of the first Regiment of Cavalry.
One Company of Golundauze.
1st Regiment of Grenadier sN. I.
2nd do..... do ...do.
23rd do..... do.

SHIKARPORE.
Poona Horse.

DADUR.
Scinde Horse and 6th Regt. N. I. Half Company of Golundauze.

KELAT.
Half a Company of Golundauze.
25th Regiment N. I.

QUETTA.
4th Troop Horse Artillery.
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
2 Rassallas, one troop of Skinner's horse.
H. M. 40th Regt. 20th and 21st Regt. N. I.
One Company of Sappers and Miners.

This will leave disposeable for Kuracheee and India, 2 Rassallas of Skinner's horse, the first troop of Horse Artillery and one Wing of H. M. 41st Regt. one Company of foot Artillery.

The 5th and 8th Regiments of N. I.

None of the troops can be spared just now, but will be sent off before the hot weather commences, provided the country is finally settled, which is expected, it will be in a few days as Nusseer Khan and the whole of the Chiefs of Brahoocee and Murree Tribes have sent for peace on any terms. The question is to be finally settled at Baugh to which place the troops are now moving by detachments on account of the want of water on the route.

The Head quarters with the Cavalry will move on the 16th and go by Poolaiee and Lheree. The Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell will move on the 17th for Baugh.

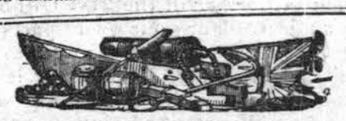
Brigadier Valiant and the first Brigade of Infantry will follow on the 18th.

The 4th troop of Horse Artillery and one Wing of the 20th Regt. N. I. marched yesterday direct for Quetta. to which place the 38th Bengal N. I. marched on the 2nd instant, through the Bolan pass, the direct road to Quetta. The other Wing of the 20th and first troop of Horse Artillery march for Baugh to-morrow.

The General has already tranquilized some of the Brahoocee Chiefs by employing 3090 of their Camels in carrying supplies from Sukkur to Quetta. This is an excellent and economical arrangement and it gives the Brahoocees so employed a direct interest in supplying the British Government and putting down plundering. By the bye they say that one half of those Camels belonged formerly

It is said that Brigadier England with the 41st Regiment, one Company of Foot Artillery &c. are to remain here for the present and when all is settled, will return to Sukkur, where Brigadier England is to command in future.

It is possible that we may have work cut out for the Army in the North; as they say things are far from being in a settled state in the Punjaub and in Kandahar and at Herat.



Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1st, Ship Urania, Thomas Ogilvy, Master, from Liverpool 19th September 1840. *Passengers.*—Mr. Henry P. Tyack, Cadet.

Do. 2nd, Ship Drongan, H. Grant, Master, from Aden 10th Nov. Macalla 22nd December. *Passengers.*—Ensign J. G. Scott, Asst. Surgeon R. Hosken.

SAILED.

Feb. 1st, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, Lieut. J. A. Young, Comg., to Suez. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Frith and Child, Mrs. Waddington and 3 Children, Major W. J. Douglas, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. and Miss Weekes, Mrs. St. B. Brown, Mrs. Woodhouse, Major and Mrs. Stockwell, Capt. R. Foster, Revd. R. Ward, Mr. and Lady S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, G. Aspinell Esq. Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. C. R. Cotton, Lieut. R. Little, Mr. Gray, Lieut. Halkett, Lieut. Smith, Capt. Sterling, Lieut. Salkeld, Capt. Gray, F. B. Wells, Esq. T. W. Richardson, Esq. Lieut. Jerningham, Sorabjee Cawasjee, and 4 Native Servants, 4 European and 1 Native Servant.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Tweed.
Ophelia and Ann	Hugh Walker.
Parsee	Shakespeare.
Ingleborough.	Dauntless.
Memnon.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.
Charles Grant.	Sir Edward Paget,
Mary Ann.	Uranie.

COUNTRY.

Canderbux.	St George.
Pittamber Savoy,	Hamoody.
Caroline.	Ratler.
Colonel Newal.	Lady Clarke.
Essavie.	Singapore Packet,
Maria.	Corsair.
Ruby.	Soobrow.
Fanny,	Mary Gordon.
Hydroose.	Hindostan.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Bombay Castle.
Alexander Robertson	Arab.
Ruparell.	Drongan.

FRENCH,
LaAdele.
ARAB.
Harsingar.
Fattay Mumbaruck.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.
Futteil Barree.

PORTUGUESE.
Brig (War) Cassador Africano.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
St. George....	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	Dispatch.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co	Colombo..	Dispatch.
Thomas Coutts	B & A. Hormuzjee....		
Ingleborough..	Eglinton Maclean & Co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & Co		
Sycee.....	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Shakespeare...	Skinner &Co		
Hugh Walker.	Do.....		
Ramsay.....	Do.....		
Tweed	.....		
William.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..		
Mary Anne...	M. Burn & Co.. ..	London ..	15th Feb.
Dauntless...	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	
Colonel Newall	.....	Do.	Dispatch.
Candahar.. ..	M. Burn & Co	China....	1st Feb.
Sir H Compton	AgaM. Rahim	China....	Immd.
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & Co.		
Singapore Packet..... ..	F. Limjee	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon..	Edu jeeFramjee & Co...	China.....	1st Feb.
Sovereign.. ..	.....		
Hindoostan....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispateb.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna			
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. ..	18th Sept.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.. ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	27th Nov
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. .	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole..	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave.....	.....	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Co.. ..	18th Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Reliance.....	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	7th Oct.
Lancaster.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
Ruthschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles..	.....	Do ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	2d Nov.
Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & Co	Do.. ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. .	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	28th No
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	Dirom Carter & co	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond & co.	Do.. ..	
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	
St. Lawrence..	.....	Do ..	
Crown..	.....	Do ..	
Caledonia	.....	Do.. ..	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & co.....	Clyde....	In Sept.
Hope.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
Emerald Isle..	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	
Bucephalus....	Ditto. ..	Do.. ..	
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Llanelly ..	21st Nov.
Minerva....	.....	Llanelly ..	10th July.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	26th Sept.
Malton.....	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N S. Wales	
Duke of Bronte	.....	.....	5th Nov.
Lady East....	Foster & co.	.....	10th Nov.
Alex. Baring..	.....	.....	25th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	23d Dec.
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis.....	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies &Co....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China....	
John..	W. Nicol&co.	Do.. ..	
C. Cowasjee..	.....	Do.. ..	
Simplicia.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Jehangeer.. ..	T. Jefferies& co.....	Singapore.	25th Nov.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30th.—E[illegible]n Robert Naylor L[illegible]

15th N. I., from England.
do. do. Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I., from England.
do. do. Ensign L. Pelley, Infy., from do.
do. do. Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I., from England.
do. do. Ensign W. H. Palir, 17th Regt. N. I., from England.
do. do. Ensign F. J. Groube, 13th Regt. N. I., from England.
do. do. Ensign G. Skottour, 3rd N. I., from England.
Feb. 1st.—Capt. G. Smith, 26th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Whittard, 15th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.
do. do. Lieut. C. Whitehill, 2d E. Lt. Infy., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31st.—Capt. Brown, 7th Regt., to Bhewndy.
Feb. 1st.—Lieut. J. C. Salkled, 5th Regt. Bengal N. I., to England.
do. do. Ensign F. J. Groube, 13th Regt. to Surat.
do. do. Capt. R. Foster, Engineers, to Europe.
do. do. Supg. Surgeon James Stevenson, to Europe.
do. 2d. Lieut. Col. C. Deshon, H. M. 17th Regt., to Khandalla.

POETRY

TO J——.

Ah! caust thou bid my heart forget
The Vows of love so pondly spoken
And think that I can ere regret
Past Joys although my heart be broken.

He thou hast sworn to love is here
While he to whom thy soul is given
Thou wilt regret when on his bier
And wish thyself with him in Heaven.

W.

To M.—

Should all the world forsake thee
And dearest friends turn cold
One bosom still will take thee
Within its warmest fold.
No Magic e'er can charm me
Or make my soul rejoice
In anger e'en disarm me
Like the music of thy Voice.

If I asked a Boon from Heaven
It would be that time may prove
That where my heart is given
'Tis worthy of my love.
Constant to thee for ever
I fixed and pure will be
And if fate bids us sever
Death but remains for me.

Y.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 3, 1841.

ARRIVED February 1, Ship *Urania* Thomas Ogilvy, Master, from Liverpool 19th September 1840—*Passengers*: Mr. Henry P. Tyack, Lieut. Johnston, 40th M. N. I., landed at Cannanore; February 2nd, Ship *Drongan*, H. Grant, Master, from Aden 10th November—*Passengers*: J. G. Scott, Esq. and Assistant Surgeon Hoskin.

THE Steamer *Berenice*, Captain Young, left the Harbour about 7 P. M. on Monday. The number and destination of Covers was as follows—

No. of Letters via Marseilles.....	10,742.
No. of Newspapers via Ditto...	4,114.
No. of Letters via Falmouth.....	9,648.
No. of Papers via Ditto.....	1,592.
No. of Foreign letters.....	1,212.
No. of Ditto Newspapers.....	888.
	28,196.
No. of Covers despatched to Aden.....	1,035.
Total Covers	29,231.

WE are happy to inform the Heroes of Ghuzni that the long promised Medals are about to be issued. It appears a misunderstanding existed on the matter between the Board of Controul and the Government which has been explained away by Lord Keane. The Dooranee Ribbon (Green and Crimson vertical) was sent out by His Lordship some time ago, and has we understand been issued to the Officers of the 4th Dragoons, 2nd Queen's Royals and the 17th, who were present at Ghuzni. We trust soon to see all who have bravely won it, gracefully wear it.

"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

FROM Deesa we learn that the weather is so cold that the Thermometer stands at 63 degress on a mantle piece while a good fire is blazing below, in consequence the European Troops are in high health and spirits. The Queen's now muster between 900 and a 1000 strong, but 240 of them are recruits at Drill—The Regiment was inspected the other day by the General Officer Commanding the Division, who was highly gratified with its efficient state. The following gup is floating abont the Camp, "That a wing is to relieve that of H. M. 6th Foot at Aden after the rains, and that on the approach of the Hot Weather the whole Corps is to be marched up to the Hill of Aboo and the Inspector General Dr. Loinsworth is to report on the locality" Par Parenthese we may remark that we suggested and advocated this measure some months ago, when the Queen's suffered such a deplorable loss of men during the past hot season. There cannot be the smallest doubt but that a move to Aboo would save much valuable life, while the movement would be nothing more than a march of fun and pleasure. The road is bad up the Hill but give the men lots of Pick Axes and Spades, and they would find amusement as well as employment in making it passable, and one European would do the work of six Natives. What an advantage would it not be to have a 1000 healthy Europeans ready to rush down on the places of Guzzerat in high spirits invigorated by the Mountain Breezes whenever they might be called, and all in an easy march of 40 Miles, while the saving of human life and suffering in a philanthropic point of view admits of no controversion. Last hot Season the Queen's had near 300 Men in Hospital at one time at Deesa and while burned up by the sun, they were suffocated with clouds of sand. Contrast this with coal breezes, a temperate climate and delightful scenery. We would call the attention of the Military authorities to this subject seriously, not only as regards the Queens at Deesa, but the European Corps at other large stations. Look at Poonah for instance. Singhur only 14 Miles distant has an admirable climate in the oppressive weather. Poorunder another Hill Fort at 20 Miles off has even more facilities and is only 80 feet less in height than Mount Charlotte at Mahubleshwar which is visible from the Temple at the top of the Fortress. A change for however short a distance is of service to the European Soldiery particularly, and even the variation from the monotony of the Barrack Room and Canteen would be attended with beneficial effects. The cost of Tents and Carriage would be the principal items of expence, but set against it the cost of valuable life, and the outlay incurred for every soldier who comes from England to the Hon'ble Company, and we have no doubt that the saving would be incalculable while the sanitory state of the Troops could be highly improved. We should be glad if any high Medical authority would express his sentiments on this space in our Columns for such a discussion.

WE perceive the Calcutta Journals are agitating the Question of the President's Casting Vote in Courts Martial, and we have extracted a letter from the Calcutta *Courier* of the 21st Ultimo on the subject. For our own parts we must confess we are opposed to the equity of the principle, however it may obtain in Law, and we are only astonished so important a point is not settled by some Legislative Enactment. A representation to the Judge Advocate General of the British Army would probably produce an Act of Parliament on the subject, and we must say we think the Legislature are often employed on more frivolous subjects than this, which involves frequently the life and fortunes of the bravest supporters of the State. The Judicial Department of the Anglo British Army might surely jointly and severally point out the state of dubiety in which the matter now stands, and procure a settlement one way or another, and put an end to what is now *really* a vexatar questio.

OUR Brother of the *United Service Gazette* says we are the Hero of the Stage perhaps he means the Stage struck Hero. We care not much however which he means, as when we advocate any particular measure for the benefit of the Public, we pursue it "through good report and bad report" as long as we conceive we are right. We agree so far with the *U. S. Gazette* that a Subscription for a Theatre would be the real touch stone to try the feeling of the Public on the subject, but we have yet to receive an answer to our Petition which must now speedily arrive, and we rather think 27,000 rupees to begin with would be no bad foundation stone for our new Drury. But our Brother is facetious and proposes "The *Gazette* should incite the public "by recitations and dialogues of a pleasant "and amusing nature given in the Town Hall." We are much obliged for the hint, and if we do set up a show, we will appoint the *U. S. Gazette* to blow the Trumpet and collect the Coppers, or if musically inclined, to play the Tambourine or Big Drum and Paudeen Pipes, salary good, situation unexceptionable. If he would like the Candle Snuffers place in preference, that department is not yet filled.

THERE is an inspiration in the change of scene, and so we, should say, thought the Bombay Public yesterday, the first day of our Races. The very idea of going to the Races, the excitement of it, the sight of so very many strange faces, and unfamiliar costumes flutters the blood, and compels all who can, muster from the four in hand to the saddled bull to attend. At ½ past 3 P. M. might be seen the road covered with carriages of all description from the Coach and Pair to the Von Os Shay, including Horsemen, Donkeymen, Bullockmen, Cowmen, and Calfmen, for to call them Equestrians would not exactly be in place. There was Mr. Salvador Sebastiane D'Silva from Mahim, on his mother's bullock, which for the last month had been grinding hard at Chunam. Then the Cruelty, first appearance since varnished, all the way from Upper Colaba, drawn by an old Cast Horse formerly belonging to the Artillery, the vehicle in question containing Mr. and Mrs. Minphims, Master Flibbs, Mrs Minphims's brother, the two Miss Minphims, the three Master Minphims, the Ayah, the Baby, the Coachman, and Hamal, who was on this occasion to act as Ghorra-Wala. These with thousands of others we met on the high road, not to Epsom, but Byculla. At four we reached the Club House,—who shall, who could, who can describe the scene? From the Buck in Top Boots just ready to mount for the first heat of Gentlemen Riders, to Jack with his bottle of grog on a cruize. The Parsee, the Brahmin, the Gentoo, the Arab, and in fact, all Tribes and Castes intersected, reaching at least eight hundred yards on each side of the course, then the bits of blood from the high cast Nejdee to the Vandyked tail Deckany Tat, the squeezing of the Pedestrians, the indefatigable exertions of our old friends, the Buggy Wala's, the noise of the drivers of the cruelty's, Von Os Shigrams &c. to obtain for their fair inmates a view, the clatter of the boys kindly volunteering to hold your horse, and the Gentlemen of the Waterman's company, disposing of this essential beverage, convey but a faint idea of the clamour, all contributing to enliven the scene and remind one of the Derby day at Epsom. "I'll bet you five beetlenut and paun" that Eshmiths Sahib kè poo, acha, acha, replies Bapoo! I will take the Iron duck,—"Ha Figgs my boy, who the d—l had thought of seeing you here eh! Why were did you get that nag,—nice beast, tho' old, been down I see, fine shoulder, make a capital DRAFT." "Draft, Draft, Draft Sir, Draft Sir, do you mean to insult me," utters Mr. Augustus Blucher Prips, the Sub Assistant Apothecary to the Hyderabad Fencibles, Draft "Sir, I beg no allusions to the shop, recollect Mr. Figgs that from this day I'm a Member of Society,—I have left the Shop, and am Sir, as my Father was before me, a Gentleman." "No offence Pripps, no offence. The Minphims are here, good bye, your not a betting one so I'm off." Dekho, Dekho,—Ah! Ah! Ramchunder, the Horses are coming out, I say Sapoorjee whose that heshmall man that whips the people *off the cause* eh! He is my honored friend Bhimjee Dhunjeedassbhoy the Scalesman, he sees the Jockey's all carry their brober vait and nose all about the Ghorra vich will von. I say Bappoo Soonderjee do you see that Head Clerk of ours in a Gharry and pair. I don't know, Master, now spend much money, wear *Big duggla*, and Madam logue she go to very often Meyajies, *I nay malim*, I not understand how Master, keep Buggy, his business not mine. I not know any thing, he borrow three thousand Rupee from Jugujee Bumfeejee other day, promise pay monthly sixty Rupee, I know nothing, no business of mine.—but see the Ghorras are coming. Have you beettle,-if have nothere's pawn Walla,—I buy for you.—Umkee hi? The Head Clerk approaches. Ah Sahib we mightily glad to see to your honor Madam here, she very good lady, I sorry not got Rose.—I go, speak Madam. Even the Betting Stand is crowded with knowing Gents and few, very few unknowing ones, except the Interlopers, who have about as much business there as the Brahmin who came in his Bullock Gharry, but so it is, only as an old saying, Once put a beggar on Horse Back and he'll ride &c. &c. but we are digressing from our subject and will without farther ado, present our readers with the Bill of Fare and as they say at Epsom, colours of the Orses, Riders, and the vay in which they came in, withtime of Starting &c. &c.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 2D FEBRUARY 1841.

FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each P. P. with Rupees 500 from the fund for Arabs that never started before the day of closing, 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Vibart's.. ...G. A. H. Nil Desperandum 8st. 7lbs. 2.
Mr. Smith's.. ..G. A. H. Crutch 8st. 7lbs. 3.
The Confederates G. A. H. The Iron Duke, 8st. 7lbs. 1.

1st	H. M.	0 59
2d	,,	1 1
3d	,,	1 0
4th	,,	1 ½

Won easily by the Iron Duke. Total. 4 0½

SECOND RACE.

A Welter, Rupees 600 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes, of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs, 11st 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

Captain Harrison C. A. H. Gold Fringe 11st. 7lbs 2.
The Confederates G. A. H. Amato 11st. 7lbs. 1.

1st	H. M.	1 5
2d	,,	1 0
3d	,,	1 0

Won easily by Amato. Total. 3 5

THIRD RACE.

A Give and Take Rupees 500 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each, 14 hands carrying 9st 1½ miles Heats.

Mr. Vibart's .. G. A. H. Roderick 9st. 1lbs. 12oz. 5 3.
The Confederates C. A. H. Little Charley 9st. 1lbs. 12oz. 4 4.
Mr. Black's .. B. A. H Hoffman 9st. 14oz. 1 1.
Mr. Young's.. ... G. A. H. Kamran 8st. 11lbs. 6oz. 6 6.
Colonel Daly's... G. A. H. Lochinvar 9st. 3lbs. 8oz. 2 4.
Mr. Simpson's C. A. C. Moortrub 8st. 13lbs. 2oz. 3 2.

1st Heat.		2d Heat.	
1	1¼	1	0
0	58½	0	58
0	59	0	58
Total.	2 59	Total.	2 58

A good Race won by Hoffman.

FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH, FEBRUARY 1.

SUMMARY.

OUR Summary of Indian News for this Month is not marked by any intelligence of great importance, nevertheless there are two or three items which afford subject matter of congratulation, and we shall commence with the state of affairs in Scinde and Affghanistan. The son of the late Khan of Khelat, Nusseer Khan who retook that city and has for so long a time successfully [illegible] Political Agents and Troops to reduce him, has at length surrendered himself and left the Beloochee Tribes without a Leader or pretext for continuing the warfare which has so long raged among the mountains, but it is doubtful whether his succumbing will induce the wild hordes of Brahooes, Murrees, &c. to turn the sword into a pruning hook and cultivate the arts of peace. Efforts however are being made by the Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell and his assistants to effect this desirable end, and Captain Louis Brown of the 5th Bombay N. I. who so long and successfully resisted the Murree Tribe in the Fort of Kahun, is now negotiating with his old enemies, and from the last accounts with every prospect of success. The Army under Major General Brooks has advanced into the Bolan Pass with the Force under his Command, but whither he is bound has not yet transpired. It is probable that the Force is merely to overawe the Mountaineers and bring them to terms, but even when that is effected there will still be urgent necessity for the constant presence of a large British Force in Scinde, if we do not wish to undo all that Two Campaigns have gained for us. Mr. Ross Bell was by the last accounts about to proceed to Khelat to receive the submission of some Tribes who are desirous of making peace with us. We may therefore hope for a speedy tranquillity, but we must always look for much plundering and turbulence from the Hill Tribes. The experience of Great Britain and the former state of her Highlands of Scotland, shew that the sons of the Mountain are not easily tamed or taught the benefits of peace and civilization.

With regard to Affghanistan all appears quiet in that quarter, and since the surrender of Dost Mahommed our intelligence from thence has been exceedingly meagre and scanty, but we suppose this may be accounted for by its being a time of inaction on account of the severity of the weather, and with the return of Spring we may probably hear of some disturbances created by the Chiefs of the Dooranee Empire whom it seems the policy (and we think a mistaken one) to bribe into quietness. This is indeed offering a premium to rebellion and its fruits may be observed in an uproar which we learn from our contemporary of "THE TIMES" to be now going on at a place called Jemandour 80 miles from Candahar, and which a Detachment of the 2nd Bengal N. I. some Horse and 2 Guns have been sent to quell, this has occurred solely from the bribing system, and will we hope cause its abandonment altogether. We have just heard they have been quite successful, killed a good many Dooranees and Captured 2 Guns. Dost Mahommed by the last accounts had arrived at Manikyala and seems liked by every one who approaches him. His successful rival our Puppet Shah Shoojah is said to be fast hastening "to that bourne from whence no Traveller returns." Loodianah is said to be the spot which is to be chosen for the residence of the Dost, but its vicinity to his old dominions makes many doubt the prudence of the selection. He has a retinue of 776 persons, one half of whom are women.

In the Punjaub nothing appears definitively settled, but Shere Sing the Pretender to the Gaddee appears for the present to be entirely set aside by the Widow of Kurruck Singh who maintains her position as the head of the State, and is supported by the French and Italian Officers who have so long been attached to the fortunes of Runjeet. It is rumoured to be the intention of our Government to annex Peshawar to the Dooranee Empire, and in that case it is not impossible we may bring on a hostile collision with the Sekhs. Our Army at Ferozepoor is still kept in hand and ready, and willing too "like Greyhounds in the slips for a rush whenever the word "let go," is given. Shah Kamran and his Vizier Yar Mahommed have altered their tone to the British Officers on hearing of the success of our Arms on all sides, and the King of Bokharah has got so alarmed at the spread of British Power, that he has ordered the destruction of all the roads by which the English could advance on his Capital, while he has liberated Colonel Stoddart and set him at the head of his Artillery."

Persia is said to be in a very distracted state. Ally Shah, son of the late King is said to be about to strike a blow for his Father's throne, he is backed by the people of Kerman and those in the South West of Persia and all the priesthood (no slight influence) have declared for him. It is supposed however Russia will interfere and we shall then see what policy Great Britain will adopt with her ancient Ally the Shah. The Coast of Arabia is all quiet and Karrack is more healthy and much improved.

The Nepaulese have delayed their long threatened attack until it has ceased to engage the attention of the Calcutta Press.

We now come to the subject of China and happy, thrice happy should we be if we could announce any improvement in the state of our affairs in that quarter, but the truth however afflicting must be told and we have scarce anything to record but the sad mortality of our Troops at Chusan, one important circumstance however must not lightly be passed over and that is the resignation of Admiral Elliot from indisposition, who after his arrival at Macao from Chusan to negotiate with Kishen, gave up the command of the Expedition to the next senior Officer Sir J. G. Bremer, and has proceeded home in the *Volage*. It may be as well just to give a hasty sketch of events in China from the 3rd of November, the latest date given in our last Overland from Macao, down to the 17th of December, when our last advices were received from thence via Calcutta. After establishing a Truce at Chusan and publishing the Terms on the 6th of November, Admiral Elliot proceeded with the *Melville*, *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* to Macao, where he arrived on the 20th of November in order to meet Kishen, the Imperial Commissioner. The next morning, our Plenipotentiary Captain Elliot proceeded in "the *Queen* Steamer, to the Bogue Forts bearing a Flag of Truce, to deliver a letter addressed to Kishen informing him of the arrival of our Political Authorities." This letter was borne by Lieutenant Hamilton R. N. but when his boat neared the Fort, she was fired on. Lieut. Hamilton of course pulled back to the Steamer, on which the Fort opened a Fire on her and struck one of the Paddle Boxes. The Steamer threw some Shells into the Fort and then returned to Tonkoo Bay. In the evening Captain Elliot landed in Macao to send the rejected letter to the Keminfoo through a very proper person to carry a British diplomatic Note. "Tell it not at Whitehall, nor in the street called Downing'eer declare it," it was sent by a NATIVE PILOT who brought back a gracious verbal answer that the firing was all a mistake (the shot in the Paddle Box too no doubt) and concluded with the following important Speech that "*Every thing hab setty, all now proper, "Pigeon* &c." On the 29th of November Admiral Elliot resigned the command but previous to his resignation, the Mercantile Community addressed a letter to him to know in what predicament they stood and what was expected to be done. His reply is as unsatisfactory as possible. He states the Truce of Chusan to be merely local and entered into with the Governor General of that Province, but says he is entirely ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government, and can only express a hope that they may not be kept in suspense. This a tolerable pretty confession for the leader of an expedition after a command of months duration, and clearly shews that until the Chinese take the initiative in aggression, we shall never exert our power to bring them to their senses. We have since accounts up to the 17th

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December by which we learn that Sir J. G. Bremer had taken the Squadron up to the Bogue Forts with the intention of taking them if Captain Elliot and Kishen do not agree. On the morning of the 18th, when the *Morrison* left, a report came down from the Bogue to Macao that Kishen had offered five millions of Dollars to settle the matter which was refused, and so the affairs are still left in doubt. We are sorry for the Admiral's indisposition but are really glad of a change of Commanders, while General Sir Hugh Gough who has gone to Chusan to relieve Governor Burrell, will it is to be hoped reorganize and inspirit our sickly and desponding Troops. By the last accounts they were getting better as provisions became more plentiful, and we are in hopes our next News will be of a more decidedly cheering character.

The Burmese seem quite peaceable and alarmed at our armaments in China. In the Straits the Trial of the late ruler of Quedah Tuankee Mahomed Saad for Piracy has occasioned great excitement. He was acquitted but detained as a state prisoner. Among our extracts will be found the proclamation of Governor Hobson on taking possession of New Zealand for the British Crown, which promises to be a Colony of the utmost value and importance. We also give Sydney News to the 9th of October and it will be seen that the execution of some Natives by Major O'Halloran for murdering shipwrecked Europeans is eliciting some attention. With regard to Domestic News much discussion has prevailed on the conduct of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry and blame has been laid at the door of Lord Keane for ordering the execution of a Trooper of that Corps during the Campaign, which is alledged to have been the reason for their refusal to fight in the action with Dost Mahommed, and we give the correspondence as carried on in the *Agra Ukhbar*.

In the Mauritius Sir L. Smith and the French Governor of Bourbon are waging a Paper War. The Frenchman first in a Proclamation desired the people of Bourbon to arm on account of News from France of probable hostilities, and in consequence Sir Lionel has issued Counter-Proclamation ordering all Alien Frenchmen out of the Island.

The News of the Birth of a Princess Royal caused universal joy among the loyal community of Bombay, and an Address of congratulation was drawn up and appears in our columns. The Governor and Family have gone to Baroda, but return immediately when a party to celebrate the Royal Birth is to be given to the Society of this Island at Parell. A petition from the Mercantile Community to the two Houses of Parliament also proceeds home by this opportunity, of which we have given a copy. It relates to China Affairs and calls for the interference of Parliament to prevent the China Trade with Bombay from going to ruin. It is a temperate document and gives a correct view of the position and prospects of the Trade. The approach of the Races has filled Bombay with gay people, and as the Brokers say "amusements are looking up in the Market." In Calcutta all seems at a stand still but the News from England will no doubt set them all agog for fun and glee, and a New Theatre is about to be opened which has sprung from the ashes of the old Chowringhee House. In Madras the sudden decease of Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, the Commander-in-Chief has cast a gloom over the Society to which he was much endeared. In the Belgaum Districts near Nepanee some Arabs are making a disturbance, but a Detachment of the Belgaum Troops have marched and will no doubt soon give a good account of them. From Ceylon we have nothing of importance they are looking out for their New Governor. The latest dates of Letters received from England are December the 4th, Paris December 6th, and Suez December 22d. The *Berenice*, Captain Young, I. N. leaves Bombay this day with the following Passengers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 20.

We have no news from Affghanistan this week and have little to offer beyond local news, but take the opportunity of wiping off scores with some of our correspondents whose favors have lain a-while neglected. The 2d Cavalry affair is, in truth, a most hacknied theme; but its discussion, now becoming wearisome, redounds to the honour of the Army, jealous of allowing the slightest speck to tarnish its prowess. We cannot enter into any length upon a subject almost exhausted, but we think with our correspondent that too much censure has been implied upon the whole body of Cavalry for the fault of a few; yet for ourselves—and we believe we speak the sentiments of those who regretting the dishonour brought upon their corps, at the same time are best acquainted with the behaviour of the troopers in question—we firmly think that though some tampering may be brought to light, and other alleged excuses be taken into consideration the feeling which actuated the retreat of the 2d Cavalry *was* cowardice. This however the court of enquiry must drtermine and we leave the case, which we think has been quite sufficiently discussed, to its decision.

By letters we received yesterday morning from the Convoy now in progress to Affghanistan, we learn that it had reached Rawul Pindee on the 9th instant, ten marches from Peshawur. It halted on the 6th where they met Dost Mahomed Khan and his encampment. The Dost accompanied by his three Grandsons. He shewed great partiality to the English and shook hands with many of the Convoy. They were all in good spirits and expected to reach Jullalabad early in February, where they would stay probably until April when the snow thaws.

From all we gather anent the affairs of the Punjaub, we believe our Government will, ere long, be forced into an interference they seem most amiably loath to take upon themselves; expresses across one another's route almost every day, and some suspicious looking orders relating to preparations have been given to the force now at Ferozepore.

A friendly correspondent at Benares where, it seems, the internal politics of Nepaul are familiarly known, acquaints us that, for a month past and more, placards have been posted up at Catlmandoo threatening destruction to several of the most distinguished chiefs and to the Resident. These cowardly and paltry devices usually run in the name of the Goorkah Soldiery who, however, have no more to do with the matter than we ourselves have, they are brave men and must despise heartily such dastardly proceedings. The real authors of the placards are well known we can assure them, and if they do not desist from these infamous tricks, we will let them see it by publishing their names. In the meanwhile we beg to tell them that they are each and all known to Government, and that should any mischief unexpectedly arise from their instigations, they will be held individually and personally responsible.

When changes for the last time were being effected in 1833 in the Company's Charter, amid much discussion, and remonstrance against the contemplated measures on the part of the Court of Directors, a passage occurs in a letter from the Court to the Cabinet Ministers, which may not be unaptly cited in those times, on account of its truly prophetic spirit—thus runs—

"And here the Court cannot refrain from expressing their apprehension, of what may probably be one consequence of an alteration of the existing system of our commerce with China. At present the Chinese Government receive regularly a large revenue from the Company's trade; and secured in the possession of this income, it is not very strict in enforcing its own laws against the trade in opium, which is so important to the Indian revenues.

But if the general trade with China, instead of being under the management of one body, and controlling the whole, were transferred to the hands of private individuals, each pursuing his course, according to his view of his particular interests at the time there cannot be much doubt that the high notions of the free traders to which you have alluded, so utterly at variance with the just notions of the Chinese Government would not long be confined within the bounds which that policy has prescribed. Hence a danger, by no means improbable, that the whole of the British trade would gradually become a smuggled one; and that, in such an event, the Government of that Country finding their revenue from the trade no longer secure, might put an end to it altogether."

CALCUTTA.

COURIER, JANUARY 21.

We yesterday mentioned, that an attempt had been made to massacre the chief civil and military authorities at Kyrpoor, and that good fortune alone prevented the execution of so treacherous an intent. Assuming our intelligence to be correct, which we verily believe it is, this appears to be one of the most *useless*, as well as wanton, conspiracies of which we remember to have heard—objectless indeed, with respect to any ultimate or permanent good it could produce, unless it proceeded from vindictiveness, levelled exclusively at the functionaries, from some preconceived indignity, or ill usage sustained. At a time when our arms have been signally victorious, and the last hopes of the insurgents are crushed by irreparable disaster, it could only be by some motive, similar to the one stated, we might hope to account for an attempt that, in any other view, savors of absolute infatuation. The perpetrators, even if successful to the extent of their wishes, must have been conscious that they would inevitably draw upon themselves a terrific penalty in the event, and also know enough of British sentiment, and British power, to feel assured so flagitious an act would never be permitted to go by with impunity—the punishment being, in proportion to the hideousness of the crime. As it is, "the attempt" though happily "not the deed" will "confound them," and the Meer and his nest of assassins may reckon on being called to a severe account, for their diabolical intention, frustrated though it was by an accident. Could we doubt our information, we should say that the most improbable part of the story was, the clumsiness exhibited in the endeavour to get up such a tragedy. Men, the most ignorant, when bent on mischief, and associated for the execution of it, do not, usually, pursue the very steps that are likeliest to lead to detection—and yet, what was more certain of awakening attention, that the congregation of "some thousands of armed men"—the omission of the customary honors—and the premature effort to surround the General and the Agent, in the shabby tent to which they had been conducted? One circumstance, indeed, might give a probable color to the whole nefarious business—for instance, a general rising throughout the countries, West of the Indus, occupied by our Troops, and a preconcerted resolution to abide the hazard to the last. But for what is this *now* projected? The Hill tribes are beaten and dispirited; Dost Mahommed has surrendered; and the Shah is more firmly fixed in his position, than at any previous moment since his restoration. Where, too, are the signs of this combination? The Murrees and Brahooes have been subdued, a priori; the Chiefs beyond Cabul, in losing their leader, lost the object of resistance—the Ghiljies have been corrected into quietude—and from Kohistan to Sukkur, not an enemy appears in the field. Were it not that we place every reliance on the quarter whence our information is derived, we should almost be tempted to doubt, from the illustration conveyed of the *unworkmanlike* manner in which the attempt has been made. As it is, taking it as substantial, we suppose there will be more labor for some portion of our army, in inflicting that chastisement which is so richly merited by the heinousness of the contemplated enormity. To be effectual, it ought to be signal—for the guilt is not the less, because the perpetration has been prevented.

THE CASTING VOTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—I perceive a letter signed "A." in the *Englishman* of the 18th January, 1841, copied from the *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the President *not* having a double or Casting-vote. "A" quotes eight to three as against it being 'given to the President and includes *McArthur* in the majority. The Editor of the *Englishman*, gives in a note these words; "*but McArthur admits it for the Army.*"

On referring to McArthur (1813, last Edition) I find at p. 259 those words—"But, should there be an equal number of votes on each side, upon the main question whether the charge be proved or not, and the several Members of the Court, upon re-considering the point at issue, adhere to the first opinion, the question remains undecided, adding in a note "by the new printed Regulations (1806), this is qualified by putting the *favorable construction on the case.*" "This is consonant to the laws of this realm."

At p. 261, the same writer says—"In similar, predicaments, in the Army, *a strange custom occasioually prevails*, of allowing the President to have a double or casting vote, where the Court is equally divided. But if this custom, from circumstances be necessary to be continued in *trivial cases*, it ought certainly to be avoided in trials of importance, as being *decidedly illegal.*" He then quotes Dr. Paul's opinion, denying the legality. So that McArthur does not *admit* its general practice, but calls it a *strange custom*, which *occasionally* prevails! When he mentions *trivial cases*, I presume he alludes to *Regimental* Courts Martial. If even *McArthur* were thrown into the scale, the odds would be reduced to, seven to four.

The Editor of the *Englishman* says that Bengal Courts have acted on the Casting-vote. I beg to know on what occasion? He also says that the mere perusal of proceedings would not inform any one if the Casting-vote was allowed. Surely on there being an equality of votes a Judge Advocate would be called on for his opinion, and a record would be made of the fact—in proof of which I would instance the cases of *Dr. Pears*—(1807) *Captain S.* (1822) and *Neale* (1824)

It is said by the Editor of the *Englishman* (20th instant), that the author (*Scott*) of the Military Law of England, is in favor of the Casting-vote. *He* in a note to p. 132, agrees with Williamson who (Military arrangements v. 2n. 118 p. 69.) says "whichever said the President chuses must prevail;" and Scott adds "the matter is, however set at rest by *Bruce* (Institutes of Military Law, Tit. I, p. 308,) by whom it appears, that "if there happen to be an equality, the President is to have a Casting-vote," which was also directed in the Article of War, Queen Anne (1718) Act 52. The *Englishman* is correct, in saying that Adye, Samuel, and Sullivan do *not* mention the Casting-vote; but I cannot admit that their silence "inferentially incline to it."

Z. in a letter in the *Bombay Times* (7th January 1841), seems to think the proceedings cannot go on without the *double* vote. There are fifteen Members—one is challenged—seven are for, and seven against the Member's withdrawal. I answer that he *must remain*; unless they change their opinions. That no question of *any kind* should be settled without a majority of *single* votes. If the rule of the *double* vote be good, it must be so in *all cases*. The New Mutiny Act (Company's) 3 and 4, Victoria 1840, will only require a *bare majority* in *all* cases—Suppose seven vote death and seven vote transportation, and the Members will not change their votes—in such case the President's *double* vote may *hang* the prisoner!!!

Z. asks—Is there an express authority that, if there be an equality, the question shall remain undecided? The article requires a majority—the prisoner cannot be hanged or transported, in the case supposed. The rule is to put the question "what sentence other than *death* shall the prisoner suffer?" So if *one* cause of procedure be not adopted, what shall be the mode adopted?

I wish to see cases in point, and do not think we should go to bad matters. It is, Williamson and Bruce (Military Law, antiquities) quote a custom, co-eval with Queen Anne (1713), or rather an Article of War, (2). Sir C. Morgan (the Article being *discontinued*) says it is not *now* the practice. Tyler, Kennedy, and MacNaghten, however, oppose him. I maintain that all double votes since the Article was abolished, were illegal.

In 1817 and 1822 Lord Hastings declared an equality in the votes as to guilt to be an acquittal.

In 1824, Sir E. Paget decided otherwise; but in the former cases the Court did *not* admit the *double* vote—in the latter, it was the more *dictum* of Sir E. Paget, for the *Acting Judge Advocat General* must have known the former cases.

If Z. or the editor of the *Englishman*, intend to argue that notwithstanding the discontinuance of the Casting-vote in the Articles of War, the custom *legally* prevails, there is an end of all reasoning on the point—for that which *was our law authority* ceases to be such when it is omitted in subsequent Articles of War (3)—and *custom* cannot revive it—nor can any Court adopt a custom which was legally abrogated, by withdrawing the Article in question.

B,

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 21.

A correspondent at Arracan says:—

'No news.—Government should send to Khyuk Phyoo at least 500 convicts in addition to those now here, and name a select committee for appointment of their works, as at present much valuable time is lost in doing what might be well left undone until the country and jungle in this vicinity are well drained and cleared.

A correspondent at Sugowlee informs us that the party who wrote thence on the 31st Dec., in this paper under the signature of SUB, has erred in reporting to the Military world that no officer of the day *was* appointed in the 12th Regt. That corps, in common with the others continued, we are told, to have a European officer daily on duty till directed by a circular from the Brigade officer to discontinue it. (There are, therefore, three European officers less on duty than there perhaps should be in camp such as the one assembled at Sugowlee.)

It is affirmed that though Capt. Mullins asked, and obtained, the permission of the Brigadier to do away with the officer of the day, it occurred to him, that, when piquets were nightly required under an European officer, a different course to what he intended to follow was plainly indicated. He cannot be blamed for having yielded to the impression of a 'second thought' on determining to continue the officer of the day, so, *he did.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The Tenth Annual Examination of the Pupils attending the General Assembly's Institution will be held in the Town Hall, to-morrow, the 22nd of January.

The examination will commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT THE TOWN HALL.—The show at the Town Hall yesterday morning of Horticultural productions fully rewarded expectation, and no one who witnessed the superb display of vegetables but must have been pleased with the general and abundant supply which was exhibited, and among these we believe not the least gratified were the Right Honorable the Governor General and the Honorable Miss Eden, who was with her usual affability, pleased to enhance, in the eyes of the success-ful gardeners, the value of the medals which were awarded to them, by presenting them with her own hand.

Among the *rarities* we observed a ripe mango. The cellery was much finer than any previous year. So was the red cabbage and the endive, and indeed the whole character of the dispaly was of a very first-rate kind, superior in every respect to its predecessors.

We are given to understand that at the particular request of the Governor General, the six native gardeners to whom medals were presented, attended at Government House, with a specimen of their productions, after the exhibition was over.

ENGLISHMAN, JAN. 22.

We perceive a remark made by the Bombay Commander-in-Chief on the trial of a Lieutenant of H. M. 2nd Regiment of Foot, which places His Excellency in the position of one who uses his authority to annul an article of war. The sentence is to lose six steps in the regiment and in addition to be severely reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. To this latter part of the penalty His Excellency objects thus:—'On the latter part of the sentence adjudging the prisoner to be reprimanded, I feel myself called on to observe that it is both insufficient and inexpedient, as it conveys no extent of punishment which is not within the competent exercise of my own authority, therefore quite indequate, in a judicial sentence, even as an additional penalty.' This remark is very nearly tantamount to an order that a reprimand shall not in such cases be again adjudged, for it is pronounced inexpedient and inadequate even as an additional penalty. It may be all this, but what degree of knowledge of the articles of war framed by Her Majesty for the Government of her forces, does it argue in Sir Thomas M'Mahon and his military law adviser, to put forth such a doctrine to her army as directly opposes and censures her own specific rules? If His Excellency will peruse (better late than never) the 73rd article of war, he will there find the very punishment he objects to as improper, distinctly authorised, in these words:—'No commissioned officer convicted of any offence by a General Court Martial shall be sentenced to be suspended from doing duty or from pay, but it shall be lawful for the court to sentence the prisoner to loss of army or regimental rank, in addition to any reprimand which it may award;'—and we would ask His Excellency whether in the face of that provision he has set the army which he commands an example of deference to the Queen's orders, by stigmatising those orders as inexpedient and inadequate? The only thing erroneous in the sentence was the reprimand not having been first adjudged and then the reduction made as an additional punishment, according to the terms of the article, instead of making the reprimand the additional penalty; and we are not certain whether this informality does not vitiate the sentence. Bombay Commanders-in-Chief often do old things, and this of Sir Thomas's is one of the oddest.

The dinner of the Agricultural Society went off on Wednesday as all such dinners do, when the speakers are brief and to the purpose, the wines good, the viands well dressed, and the songs cheerful and melodious. Sir Edward Ryan, of course, presided, and 'reported progress.' Dr. Spry was eloquent upon the subject of the cotton Bayles (query bales?) recently imported from America; Dr. Wallich expatiated upon the teatottallism which distinguishes the civilized world, dwelling upon the successful efforts of the Assam dent of China; and Mr. Charles Prinsep treated the assembly to an essay on the difference between theoretical and practical agriculturists. It was altogether a pleasing entertainment, demonstrative of the value of the labors of the Society, and replete with assurance of further and well directed efforts.

There was of course a band in attendance, which, if we did not know they played under the auspices and instructions of a very grave and sober Committee, we should have suspected of a litte waggishness. The selection of airs, appropriate to each toast, was, to say the least, curious. None but people of great acumen could possibly penetrate the mystery of their application. For example, when the honors were done to the health of our respected Governor General, the band played 'I'll love thee ever dearly!'—Some people might think this as unseemly and inapt as 'All round my hat', but we who dive into the hidden meanings of things have no difficulty in discovering the propriety of that selection. Thus the Society being supposed to sing the air chosen to accompany the toast, mentally reserve the lines we have put in italics;—

'Let others breathe the melting sigh—
(For offices of trust and good fat salaries,)
And swear they love to madness,
(In the hope of getting something by an effusion of loyalty.)
To them we leave the tearful eye,
(Shed by crocodiles who plead debt and large families,)
And all such sober sadness—
(All such humbug and affectation.)
For though no tender vows are ours.
(The Society being thoroughly opposed to perjury,)
Yet this we swear sincerely,
(The sincerity engendered by Champagne—'in vine veritas')
While truth and honest heart are yours.
(While you annually shell out, and let our letters go post free.)
We'll love thee ever dearly.

Again, after Dr. Wallich had spoken of the Assam Company, the Band were to have played 'Let us haste to Kelvin Grove!' This was remarked upon as ridiculously out of place; but who that knows any thing of the Committee of the Society can affect to be unaware that Groves were running in their heads, and that the substitution of 'Kelvin' for the Groves of 'Blarney' was merely suggested by pure delicacy towards the enemies of Dr. Wootton? When Dr. Spry's health was proposed, we had

'Young Henry was as brave a youth
As ever lived in martial story.'

whereupon somebody exclaimed that Dr. Spry was no soldier, and had never appeared in General Orders as having distinguished himself like another *Ollapod*!—As if the Society ever dreamt of connecting the worthy Secretary with any other 'story' than those pleasant affairs with which the poet 'Martial' indulged his readers.—The tune which accompanied the toast in honor of the Indigo Planters was, however, inexcusably insulting—'Tis a very merry thing.' What is a very merry thing? Not the air, for it was as mournful as 'Begone dull care' or 'Life let us cherish.'—Not the condition of the Planters, for what with a bad season (Jessore excepted) and the state of affairs between France and England, all has not gone quite smoothly with them. Such jokes are *mauvaises plaisanteries*. We could go on and point to the refined ambiguity of some of the other musical compliments—but the mail has come in and cuts us from our tale.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 23.

We learn that the new Articles of War authorised by the new Mutiny Act have been received at last, by the present mail, and of course there will be an immediate notification of the same to the army. As the Articles are, we understand, specifically dated to come into operation from the first of the present month (the same as the Act) we suppose the *Courier* will not contend that the old could *also* be in force from the same period, merely because some home official negligence prevented the timely transmission of the new ones,—which, of course, take no more notice of the late ones than if such a code had never existed.

The Sportsman.

CALCUTTA HOUNDS.

22d Jan.—Gurreah Haut again afforded a pretty good thing, though not such as was expected, the late showers having given hopes of the ground holding some scent, but unfortunately little or no rain had fallen in that part of the country.—The hounds were thrown off to the left of the road, about one mile from the village. For a considerable time all was silence, and a drag upon such hard dry ground being almost out of the question, the few staunch sportsmen whom the Fete at Dum-Dum had not subdued, were beginning to regret their early rising. Just at the moment of despair, a Jackal was tally'd stealing across a strip of open, towards the corner of a high enclosure; a blast of the horn got the pack on him, and away they went a very pretty scurry across some tolerable galloping ground, varied with jungle, the pace just enough to let the Nags keep within themselves; about fifteen minutes of this brought them to a check, in a high bamboo jungle, where the varmint bothered the hounds, by unhandling two fresh ones, and some of the Field coming up at this moment, and riding another line, led away a few hounds; but so dry was the ground that scarcely a whimper was uttered, and they threw up before the rest of the pack were well out of the jungle.

A considerable tract of country was after this drawn blank, and home was in the thoughts of every one; the huntsman however was too good to disappoint his hounds, whilst there was a chance of blood, and trotted away to a patch of Sugarcane; scarcely were the hounds barket in, than a challenge of the right sort was heard; the varmint showed himself on the outside, but the horsemen being there in a crowd he went back; the creash soon became too much for him, and after a ring or two, he bolted, on the opposite side. Gone away, brought the pack quickly after him, and he was ran into in less than a mile

HURKARU, JANUARY 21.

We are happy to learn that Ramchunder Vydabagish, the Pundit or Professor of the Bengalee Patshala, attached to the Hindoo College, is about to deliver in classical Bengalee, a course of Lectures on Moral Philoshophy, and that he is to commence his prelections on the 2d proximo at a novel one, but the well known talents and proficiency of the learned lecturer justify our expectation of reaping from him valuable information as to the principles of Indian Ethics. We trust that the Managers of the College will cause the introductory lecture to be printed, for the edification of the public in general.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.—The annual exhibition of vegetables took place at the Town Hall yesterday. A spirit of competition is evidently growing in the native gardeners of whom a large number were congregated on the occasion with a rich and goodly display of the respective produce of their gardens.

The number of European visitors was also large, and among them was the worthy Governor-General and one of the Misses Eden, Sir Edward Ryan, the worthy president of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and many other distinguished personages. Among the vegetables displayed there were specimens of cabbage and cauliflower as large and tempting in appearance as could be expected. The carrots this year also were excellent, and an exhibition altogether was a very satisfactory one indeed, far superior to the two last years. Miss Eden presented the prizes to the several mallies, and the Governor-General had the men afterwards taken to Government House with their specimens. The following is a list of the prizes awarded by the Society:

Prizes awarded by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at the Annual Horticultural Exhibition on the 20th Jan., 1841.

Names of Gardeners	Situation of Garden.	Kin's of Vegetables for which paizes has been awarded.	Medals.	Rs.
Premchund Doss,..	Garden Reach	Red Cabbage	1	0
Greedhur Jeana,	Saum Bazar,.	Celery,....	1	0
Comul Doss,....	Ditto,.....	Celery,.....	1	0
Cassinaut Hazara,.	Kidderpore,..	Turnip,..	1	0
Shaik Seedoo,.....	Garden Reach	Red Beet,....	1	0
Bamdhone Macol,.	Kalee Ghat,..	Carrot,.....	1	5
Ramjeebun Doss,.	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....	0	5
Cheeroochunder Ghose,.....	Garden reach	Ditto,.....	0	3
Issurchunder Ghose	Ditto,.....	Spinach,....	0	5
Bissonaut Ghose,..	Moodeeally,.	Peas,.....	0	5
Gourmobun Roy,..	Ballygunge,	Water Cress,	0	5

Altogether six medals and two hundred rupees were distributed on the occasion.

HURKARU, JANUARY 22.

The following is an extract of an authentic letter of December 16 from Herat, regarding Lieutenant Shakspear's proceedings:—

"The signal success which has crowned his efforts is indeed truly gratifying, and is as beneficial to the cause of humanity as it is to our name and interests in Central Asia. I understand that the property restored by Russia is valued at upwards of a crore of rupees, and that the number of merchants and others released "exceeds six hundred. The news was received at Khyva with every demonstration of joy, a festival was proclaimed, and *Shukhr-i-peer*—as Shakespear is called in these parts—was declared to be a *lineal* descendant of the patron saint of the country!"

DUM-DUM REVIEW.—The annual Dum-Dum Review came off yesterday, and the Artillery Regiment exhibited itself in full dress to a great number of admiring spectators, who were a little pinched with the cold and, we fear, a little disappointed. Our Reporter says that it would have been an exceedingly fine sight, only that the sky was very black, the wind very unpleasant, the ground very heavy, and the mine clear done for, by the rain, which had fallen in great quan-

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tities during the day. It had rained, on the preceding night, just sufficient to lay the dust, and some hopes were entertained by sanguine parties, that there would be no further down-fall—indeed a classical Lieutenant was heard, in the forenoon, muttering to himself

Totâ nocte pluit, redeunt spectacula manè—
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet;

but unfortunately it fell out that the Dum-Dum Cæsars were no match for the Olympian king, and Jupiter had his sway almost totally undivided. At two o'clock it fell in torrents, but there was a little break about four, and the troops were accordingly turned out, under a heavy black lowering sky, which did not add much to the splendor of the tomasha. The wet plain, and the assaults of rude Boreas were manfully disregarded, and the gallant tope-khanawallahs were drawn up some time before the appearance of the Commander-in Chief, and the arrival of the Governor-General, who reached Dum-Dum, about 4 P. M., having been detained by the arrival of the Overland Mail and the news of her Majesty's accouchement. Our reporter assures us that his Lordship did *not* communicate the glad tidings to the regimen', nor call for three cheers and a salute for the Princess Royal, and as he is a reporter of great intergrity we are bound to give credit to the assertion. But to return t the Review—after the arrival of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and the Newaub Nazim, upon the ground, these worthies, gallantly mounted, and attended by their respective Staffs, inspected the Field Batteries, Horse and Foot, and the residuum of the corps, who were acting as Infantry. This ceremony having been performed, the batteries were formed into close column, and the whole put in motion and marched round in review order—the batteries taking open column distance at the second wheel. Having passed the General's flag, the infantry were moved off the ground, the foot batteries took up their respective positions opposite the curtain, and the Horse Artillery commenced their manœuvres. This part of the exhibition always affords great satisfaction to the lookers on, and considering that the ground was "uncommon heavy," our reporter says that the celerity with which the guns moved, was much to be admired. After this there was some curtain practice from the field batteries, horse and foot, which told, the canister especially, with great effect upon the canvas, and then the guns were parked, and work commenced from the siege batteries. The mine having been destroyed before hand, the great excitement was gone, but there was some practice nevertheless from the mortars and heavy guns, which, considering that it was nearly dark, and the wind very high, was rather better than most people expected. The Newaub was of course highly entertained with every thing that he saw—especially with the Bullock-batteries, which he pronounced to be very funny.

We understand that a large party of distinguished guests amongst whom were the Newaub Nazim, the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. Ryan, Sir Henry Seton, Major-Gen. Sir R. Dick, General Smith, Major Eldree Pottinger, Colonel Dunlop, Mr. Maddock, &c. assembled at dinner; and that the whole was crowned as usual, with a display of fire-works, and a ball and supper. The weather was very inauspicious—but everything went off much better then any one expected.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JANUARY 21.

ADDITIONAL GRANT TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—We are happy to learn that Government has made an additional grant of a lakh and and sixty thousand Rupees a year to the funds of the Education Board. The resources now at its disposal, when compared with the importance of its labours, and with the general revenues of the country, must still appear comparatively small, but the public will accept with delight this additional instalment of the debt due from the state to its subjects, in the hope that others will follow at no distant period. The present donation is more-over a subject for congratulation, because it serves part education to the people, are no longer made in a reluctant spirit, merely to stop the censures of philanthropists, and to relieve the character of the administration from the charge of having done little in this line of duty. This cheerful augmentation of the funds of the Board indicates a growing disposition to acknowledge the Education of the People, as part and parcel of the system of Government, and to bestow the same earnest attention on it which is given to other departments of public business. Of all European nations, England has been the most backward in giving its due share of importance to institutions for public education. The division of the community at home into religious sects and parties, furnishes some extenuation of this neglect, but no such excuse can be brought forward in this country against the adoption of a grand and comprehensive plan of national instruction; and the apathy which has hitherto existed on the subject can be attributed only to the low estimate which has been formed of its importance.

This feeling is rapidly giving way, and more elevated views are beginning to be entertained. The donation which has now been given, will enable the Committee to lay down and to carry into effect a well digested system of public instruction, both as it regards the distribution of Schools, the adoption of a uniform plan of education, and the due application of motives. In all these respects the efforts made by Government have hitherto been wanting. The whole system of our public seminaries resembles too much the rude organization which appears inseparable from a first effort, While adequate funds were denied the Committee, and large tracts of country were left without a single seminary, it was unjust to censure that body for the weakness and imperfection of this economy. But a sufficient sum has now been placed at its disposal to plant an English Seminary in every *district*, and to this object its attention ought to be specially and exclusively directed. Till every Zillah is provided with an English School, the Committee should not listen to applications from any towns, however large. At the Zillah station, such a system of efficient superintendance may be established as cannot be expected in detached localities, where Europeans do not reside. Government have, we perceive, just directed the public authorities in each station to consider this superintendence a part of their public duty, and the injunction will be officially obeyed by all; and heartily by some. It does not speak much for our national character, that a Government order should have been necessary to induce the functionaries in the mofussil to visit the School as often as they visited the Jail. Be that as it may; attention to these Seminaries is now become the public duty of the public officers; and the Schools will rise in the estimation of the Natives. They will be considered as incorporated with the Government itself. A little exertion will also make them local nurseries of the public service. Not that any youth of adequate qualifications, wherever or however acquired, should we think be excluded feom the public service; but the establishment of an efficient seminary at each "country town," under the patronage of Government, and the superintendence of the public authorities; combined with a wise and discriminate distribution of the public patronage among those who may rise to distinction in it, will teach the natives throughout the district to regard the School as the channel through which they must pass into the service of Government; and we shall thus have an opportunity of casting the national mind in our own mould. To effect this object at as early a period as possible, a uniform system of instruction should be established throughout all the public seminaries. The establishment of a Seminary in every Zillah, under the new grant, and the acknowledgement of these institutions, as parts of the public establishment of the state, will render it the more easy and the more necessary to impart uniformity and consistency to all the movements of the system.

But are the Vernaculars to be again overlooked? Since the last grant which was given by Government, a radical change has been effected in the habits and views of the people at large. The foreign language in which all the public business of the country was conducted has been totally abolished; and the use of the vernacular language has been restored to the community. The cultivation of this their mother tongue, is therefore become all in all to the great bulk of the people. Is it to receive no greater consideration from Government than it did at the time when it was proscribed? We trust not. The objection which has hitherto been urged against every argument in favour of the Native languages has been, that there were no funds; that the Committee had not the means of establishing all the English seminaries that were required; and, till that was the case, that it was unreasonable to divert any portion of its limited resources to seminaries in the language of the people. But that excuse has been effectually removed by the liberality of Government. Mr. Trevelyan, the great advocate for English education, stated in his work on Indian Education that a lakh and twenty thousand Rupees a year were necessary to give an English seminary to every district. A lakh and sixty thousand Rupees have been provided; there is therefore on his calculation a surplus of *Forty Thousand Rupees*. We put in an humble but earnest claim that this sum may be devoted to vernacular education, and vernacular education alone. If it be given merely to provide the means of instruction in the native language, in the English Seminaries, it will be of little avail. In those schools, English will be every thing and the native tongue, little or nothing. The greater will swallow up the less. Let us have a Vernacular School at each Zillah Station, to begin with, in which nothing shall be taught but through the language of the province. Let this School also be incorporated with the system of Government, and receive the same patronage from the local authorities which is given to the English Seminary. In every district there are hundreds of situations under Government which must for the next half century be filled by persons unacquainted with English. The Bengalee School might become the nursoey for this secondary service, and we should thus acquire the means of raising the country, to a degree which the hopes of the most sanguine have not yet conceived. When the central Vernacular School has been fully organized, it will be easy to employ the experience which has been there acquired in the establishment of other Schools through the district, for which the most successful of the students will furnish excellent masters. But we must not exhaust the reader's patience.

SYDNEY.

DINNER TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN, NOVEMBER 27.

It affords us no small pleasure to observe, that the members of the South Australian Club have determined upon entertaining HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR at dinner at the Club House, on Friday the 11th December next. His Excellency, we understand, has intimated the occasion, we have no doubt, will be such as to reflect honor alike upon the Club and upon its distinguished patron.

DEFEAT OF THE NEFARIOUS ATTEMPT TO ENTICE THE EMIGRANTS TO THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

We have been at some pains to inform ourselves as to the attempts at present made to entice certain portions of our emigrant population to the neighbouring colonies, under the deceptive hope of better wages and more constant employment. The result of our enquiries certainly is,—that there is little on this score either to be apprehended or dreaded. A Mr. Pitcher from Launceston, at present in North Adelaide, is endeavouring, if possible, to carry off about one hundred emigrants in a vessel chartered for that purpose, but so slight has been his success in this respect, that the attempt we believe, will never be again repeated. All that he has succeeded as yet in effecting—after a weeks toil and labour—his way having been previously cleared by his brother residing upon the spot—is, the collecting together of about eighty persons, nine tenths of whom once sustained the unenviable position of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, and are desirous again of returning thither—the more healthful tone of morals in South Australia but ill comporting with the nature of the society in which they have been accustomed to mix. At the very farthest, we believe,—and we make the statement on the authority of Mr. Pitcher himself,—not more than five or six emigrants have engaged themselves,—and these of so very equivocal a class as to render their absence more desirable than their presence. The non-success of this—the first attempt—furnishes no ground however, for supineness on the part of the Government, and we are exceedingly happy, therefore, to call the attention of our readers to a Minute of Council, and to the draft of Bill, which will be found in another part of our columns, and by which this nefarious project is to be nipped in the bud The note of his Excellency's elaborate address, recorded on the Minutes of Council, render lengthened discussion from us unnecessary. The steps his Excellency has felt himself called upon to take, we are bound to regard, in common with our fellow colonists, as very appropriate and very judicious; and we sincerely trust, when that address is read, and the reasoning it contains is duly weighed, in the neighbouring colonies, we shall hear no more of the existence of those associations against which it is levelled. The robbery—to use plain terms—which it is proposed, by means of these associations, to effect upon the land fund of South Australia must be abhorrent to every right-principled and well-regulated mind;—to which we may also add, that the treachery and circumvention to which parties must necessarily resort in order to accomplish their purposes—even at the risk of inflicting personal discomfort upon those who consent to become their dupes—are of such a nature as to call for the most prompt interference. Glad are we to find that the emergency has thus been met, and sincerely do we hope that Mr. Pitcher will abandon the absurd idea of flying in the face of the authorities.

MADRAS.

The arrangements made by the authorities for conducting the procession were in conformity with the following programme.

The Troops ordered for the Funeral of His Excellency *Lieutenant General Sir* SAMUEL FORD WHITTINAHAM, K. C. B and K. C. H. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. assembled yesterday afternoon at ½ to 5 o'clock on the Mount Road.—Under the Command of Lieut. Colonel E. E. JONES, K. H., of H. M. 57th Regiment. The Troops from the Garrison formed in column of quarter distance, left in front, facing to the Fort, the rear of the column halted opposite to the *Athenæum Library*.

The Artillery marched down left in front and formed in rear of H. M. 57th Regiment.

The Procession moved in the following order:

Garrison Band.
39th Regt. N. I.
H. M. 57th Regiment.
Golundauze Battalion of Artillery.
2d Battalion of Artillery.
The Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard.
Band of H. M. 57th Regt.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Charger led by Non-commissioned Officers of Cavalry.

Flanked by His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Escort in file.

Flanked by His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Escort in file.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Carriage.
The Right Honorable the Governor's Carriage.

The Honorable the Chief Justice's Carriage.

The Honorable the Councillors Carriages.

The Honorable the Puisne Judge's Carriage.
Other Carriges in succession.

No Carriges but those of the Chief Mourners, the Right Honorable the Governor, the Members of Council and Judges of the Supreme Court were allowed to pass beyond the Wallajah Bridge, where the Procession halted.

The Infantry and Foot Artillery moved forward into the Fort, passing by the Town Major's House and Main Guard towards St. Mary's Church, where the column halted and the Troops formed Street.

The Body guard passed over the Bridge and formed up in line to the right and left on the road leading to the Saluting Battery and General Hospital, fronting the river, Trumpets sounding a Dead March as the Hearse passed.

The Procession then moved forward, the Troops resting upon their Arms reversed, Bands and Music playing the Dead March in Saul.

The Garrison Band, fell back to the front of the Hearse and preceded it in its progress to the Church.

The Procession followed the Corpse through the Fort in the following order:

CHIEF MOURNERS.

The Right Honorable the Governor and Staff
The Councillors and Judges.
Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff.
Officers of the General Staff.
Secretaries to Government.
Members of Boards.
Officers and Gentlemen two and two, the Juniors leading.

When the Procession reached the Church, the Artillery and Infantry formed up in line, broke into column of subdivisions left in front and the left resting upon St. Mary's Church, the right thrown back and prolonged towards St. George's Gate. The body was then taken from the Hearse, accompanied by pall bearers, in the persons of His Excellency the Governor, Col. Monteith. Col. Doveton, Sir R. Comyn and the Hon'ble Mr. Bird. The Corpse was met at the gate by the Rev. Mr. Mahon, A. M. and the Rev. Mr. Knox B. A. The Funeral service was chiefly performed by Mr. Mahon, assisted by Mr. Knox, who read the Psalms and lessons usual for such occasions. After which the corpse was lowered into the grave by 24 Grenadiers of H. M. 57th Regt. when three vollies were fired by word of Command and by signal, which was by the Garrison Flag being hoisted to the mast head.

During the Procession 15 Minute Guns were fired from the Saluting Battery which commenced when the Hearse reached the Government Bridge—and a further Salute of 15 Guns after the body was deposited in the Grave next to Lord Pigott late Governor of Madras, on the North side of the Pulpit, facing the communion table which was known by the hoisting of the Garrison Flag.

The Parade was then dismissed and the Troops marched to their respective quarters right in front—no drums beating until outside the Fort.

The inner Coffin was of wood, covered with lead, and this was again enclosed in a wooden case. We understand the Governor gave instructions to throw an arch over the grave, which work commences this day.

The sight was one of the most affecting and solemnly imposing, that has been witnessed in Madras for many a day. Nearly the whole of the Civil and Military Service at the Presidency were in attendance, and a great multitude of people from among all classes of the population.

The Flag Staffs at the Fort and the Custom House had the Union Jack flying half mast high, as was also the case with all the ships in the roads. The general feeling harmonized in every respect with the mournful occasion.—*Athenæum, January* 21.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THURSDAY DECEMBER 3.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS
(*Continuation from our last.*)

The chair was taken by the President at two o'clock.

The order of the day was the adjourned debate on the Address.

M. MAUGUIN, not having concluded all his observations yeste day, reaumed to-day. He said the note of the 27th July, by which France became a party to the settlement of the dispute between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, by the European Powers, was a great fault, for it was the source of the treaty of July 15. He disapproved, he said, both of the policy of the Cabinet of the 12th May and that of the 1st of March, and observed of the latter, that he had in vain looked for its real intentions in its words and its acts. It was indeed true that it was in the grasp of a merciless vulture, and could not emancipate itself. It expected that propositions would be made to it, which were not made, and had no idea that a treaty would be signed without an opportunity being afforded of giving its own decision. It had been continually deluded by false hopes, and had therefore fallen into grave errors; but it had no right to fix upon others the consequences of its own delusion. After the signature of the treaty, it had committed a great fault by its note of the 8th October, for in that menaces were held out, and yet neither war nor peace was decided upon. With the policy of that Cabinet, peace, said M. Mauguin, would have been without honour or security, and war without honour or glory. M. Mauguin next said—Two courses are now recommended, one is war, the other peace. To those who counsel war I say that it would be imprudent, and without advantage; to those who advise peace, such as is implied in the Address. I say that it will be without security, and without dignity. (Sensation.) In 1830 I advised war; but our position then was not what it is now; the people of other countries were with us, and only one power was free to act against us. And against whom, and what, should we go to war? Against the continent. The continent has not offended us, why then should we declare war against it? We are certainly able to go to war, but it cannot be said that there would be no danger in doing so, and why should we rashly rush upon danger? Europe, also, can go to war; but it will not do so, because it sees, also, that it would be attended with danger. England has offended us by attacking the Pacha of Egypt, because he was our protege, and set a value upon our friendship. Well, then, will you go to war with England? In England there is a great number of men who sympathise with France; what we have against us in England is the policy of its Cabinet—it is a minister—the nation is not against us. Wait, before you decide, until the English Parliament shall have assembled and expressed its opinion. Until then, however, let us be prepared; let us arm and put ourselves into a condition to be able, if necessary, to contend against England. England is the only country which has given any offence to France for the last ten years. It is the only country whose interests are opposed to ours. It dreads our navy. Well, then, increase it; create a new steam navy, a powerful and extensive navy, which could contend against the navy of England. I do not share the opinion of those who propose war, nor of those who propose peace. What I desire is, that we should change our policy, that we should get out of the statu quo, and adopt a principle of neutrality; it is the only way of securing powerful alliances in future. In order to follow out my idea, two things are necessary—we should recall our Ambassador from Constantinople, for the Porte also has offended us; twice have we snatched the Porte out of the hands of the Pacha, and now it has joined our enemies. My second proposition will not, I hope, meet with any obstacle in this Chamber. How are our diplomatic agents in London received by Lord Palmerston? How are they treated by English diplomacy? They are continually deceived, and mocked, and trifled with. Let us recall our diplomatic agents from London. That would not be a declaration of war; it would merely be a cessation of diplomatic relations. England would see in such a change of conduct that we had adopted a firm and decisive resolution; she would see that we were resolved to oppose her on all points which could injure our interests; that we do not declare war against her, but that we are ready to do so if she should ever again provoke us. What has made England so exacting with regard to us for the last ten years is her conviction that we can find no other ally than her in Europe. Let us undeceive her; let her see that we have confidence in our strength, and that we are certain of finding allies on the Continent. We need fear nothing in separating ourselves from her. Remember that we have 500,000 bayonets and fifty ships of the line at the service of the power which shall declare itself our friend. Let us not forget this. Such a force, such a power, is never disdained; besides, England is deeply detested on the Continent. Europe is in need of us; it cannot remain estranged from us on any question. It must learn what we should be with our 500 000 bayonets, and our fifty ships of the line, if there were to be a conflict on the Continent. For the present, however, let us remain free; let us liberate ourselves, and bear the yoke of no power; let us cultivate close relations with Switzerland, which loves us, and which we have offended; let us do the same with Spain, without interfering with her domestic policy; but in order to effect this, we must have a government which will be equal to the position; let us confide the administration of the country to persons against whom neither Spain nor Switzerland can reproach any thing. Let us have Ministers whose past conduct has not been as to cause an unfriendly feeling towards them on the part of this or that nation; but, above all, let us be united. Let us show ourselves in all the greatness of France, and confide in her destiny, which will suffice to repair all past evil—(Applause from the Left.)

Cries of La clôture, la clôture, were now uttered from all parts of the Chamber.

M. BECHARD then ascended the tribune amidst loud cries of "La Clôture." I have only, Gentlemen, one word to say. A letter of the President of the Council, dated 27th November last, has just been published, and I have some explanations to demand with regard to this letter. (M. Bechard here read the letter alluded to, which was published by the English journal, the *Globe*, and continued:) The tendency of that letter is disastrous to the country. I accept the programme of the Ministry as far as regards an armed peace, and the proposition of coolness towards Europe, and particularly England; but I protest against the tendency of that letter for alliance with England, a tendency which appears to me injurious to the dignity and interests of France.

Marshal SOULT—The correspondence which has just been read was strictly confidential, and I am surprised at having now to enter into explanations on the terms of that letter, which can only have been made public through some act of indiscretion, of which I know not the source. As to the sentiments expressed in that letter, I take pride in having uttered them. (Approbation.) I have contended against the English on the field of battle; it was against them that I performed my best feats of arms; yet, when I visited England, the old warrior of the Empire met with a triumphant reception. I saw in this a proof of sympathy for the glory and feelings of France: and I do not conceal from the Chamber that I consider an alliance with England indispensable to the maintenance of peace in Europe. Far from retracting the expressions in my letter, which has been published without my concurrence, I repeat that I feel proud of them. As to the policy of the present Cabinet, you need be under no uneasiness; confide in the word of a man who organised the army of France in 1830; of a man who at that epoch stood up against Europe; and, believe me, when I say that an armament of 500,000 men is sufficient for France; have confidence in a good citizen, in a man of honour; he persuaded that he will respond to the wishes of France, that he will know how to fulfil worthily the mission which has been entrusted to him.

M. JAUBERT.—I thank the hon. M. Bechard for his protest against the tendencies of the letter which he has just read, and I am about to protest from this tribune against the hatred and the treason of England. I do not come here to read to you fresh dispatches; there are more than these dispatches, there are more than these dispatches, gentlemen, there are letters—

M. Guizot hear exhibited a gesture of impatience.

M. JAUBERT—(addressing himself to the Minister for Foreign Affairs). It is in vain for you to cross your hands, Sir. (Cries of Oh, oh! and loud interruption.) There are letters written by the most moderate men in the English Cabinet—ostensible letters which are couched in the most disdainful and extravagant tone. Let others find in these letters grounds for submission—for my part I see grounds for strongest indignation. (Applause.)

Gen. BUGEUD—What is the date of those letters?

M. JAUBSART here protested strongly against the conduct of England, which he described as a relentless enemy. The system which you have adopted, said he, is insufficient; your armaments of peace can deceive no one; they are intended more for internal protection than external foes. (Oh, oh!) There were two things to be done; the first was to raise the dignity of France, which had been, humbled since the affair of Ancona (Interruption.) You said so yourselves. The second was to place above ministerial power the true shield of royalty; in both these objects you have radically failed. (Sensation.) But I have a consolation at least in your not having done what you ought to have done. (Hear, hear.) It is to see your Address thoroughly demolished. No one will have anything more to do with it. (Oh, oh!) You will have nothing more to do with it yourselves. (Laughter.) The present Ministers have caused a language to be introduced into the Address, which is not sufficiently dignified for the King or for the Chamber. Adopt, gentlemen, the language which the Cabinet of the 1st March would have introduced. Let us preserve the sacred deposits of national honour, which France has placed in our hands. (Approbation.)

M. VILLEMAIN, Minister of Public Instruction. I believe that there has been an error in language which has just been addressed to the Chamber. It is insinuated that the men who are in power are obsequious to the welfare of the country; doubts are entertained of Marshal Soult.

M. Villemain was here interrupted; the interruption having ceased, he replied shortly to the preceding speaker, vindicating the language of the Address, and declaring that there was nothing in it of a nature to lower the dignity of the country.

M. JAUBERT resumed. He said that, from the day when the treaty of London was signed, he considered France to be insulted, and absolved from all the ties of alliance with England. He was then, he said, at the head of the Ministry for Public Works. He could not conceal from himself that war was a terrible calamity, and particularly for that department of the Government which was placed under his direction, but he did not hesitate a moment in adopting a resolution. He was for war, and would have still been for war, if he had been certain that it would have produced the entire ruin of his fortune. He could understand the reproach of the Left against the Ministry of the 1st of March, for not having done enough; but he was at a loss for words to express his astonishment that the present Cabinet, which had done nothing and would do nothing, should bring any charge against the late Ministry of neglecting the interests and honour of the country. —(Applause.) (*To be continued.*)

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